

Nationalism and Sectionalism.

It is argued that the South ought not to concentrate her energies and present an undivided front in the approaching contest, lest by so doing she should subject herself to the imputation of forming a sectional party. Such we take to be the purport of an article in yesterday's Herald, deprecating of the almost certain union of the whole Southern States upon the Democratic nominees for the Presidency, as fore-shadowed by the result of the recent elections, and still further indicated by the position of the most influential members of the former Whig party, and by the withdrawal of strength from the present "American" party.

So far from the Democratic party being in any measure sectional, its National Convention at Cincinnati presented a spectacle unparalleled in the history of the country, by bringing together delegates from every district in every State in the Union. Not one was wanting. Not one. Not one was represented by proxy. We question if any were represented by alternates. How totally different from the Convention by which Mr. Fillmore was placed in the field, which hardly contained representatives from half the States—certainly not from half the districts. In its subsequent action was there any sectionalism? No, whatever. They were adopted unanimously; and the North and the South, as represented by their delegates, literally shook hands over them. Was this the course of a sectional party? How, again, was it with the Fillmore Convention, and how does its record compare with this, and which comes before the world as a sectional party, and which as a national party? We say nothing now of the platform, although so obnoxious was the secession platform of February last, that even the Raleigh Register opposed it for some time, and contended that it had not passed. But after the business of the Cincinnati Convention had been finished, did we find any convention of bolters from one section or the other? Such a thing will be looked for in vain. A) was and is perfect unanimity, and public meetings and State Conventions at the North as well as at the South respond to and endorse the political principles avowed and the political nominations made at Cincinnati. We all recollect how nearly every State North, seceded from the Fillmore Convention, and how a Northern American Convention was called and met at New York, repudiating the principles and the candidates of the Philadelphia Convention of February. Compare these facts connected with the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore, and the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan, and ask yourselves candidly where was and is the nationality, and where the sectionalism? Is there sectionalism in a party which at the North numbers in its ranks Douglas and Cass and Buchanan and Toucey and Richardson, and hosts of others like them; and at the South is supported by Reverdy Johnson and Pratt and Pearce and Hunter and Mason, and, not to particularize our own statesmen, by the Union-loving State of North Carolina—her e) principle—and Cobb and Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, and Jones of Tennessee, and Breckinridge of Kentucky, and returning to the North again, let us add Choate of Massachusetts? Is it sectionalism that brings these men—many of them former opponents of the Democratic party—up to its support? Is it not the reverse? Is it not because it presents the last safe refuge of nationalism—the last hope for a Constitutional Union.

But perhaps it will be urged that, by the South going all together in her own defence, the North may be brought to more fully unite in the attack upon her. We do not agree with any such idea. The full union of the South, showing that though long-suffering and unwilling to make a sectional issue, she, at length, is united, fully united, for the defence of her rights, is just the thing to bring the heterogeneous army of her rivals and would-be oppressors to their senses, by showing them that the limit of forbearance has been reached, and while it will cause those who are yet capable of thinking, to pause on the brink of the abyss over which they stand, it will strengthen the hands of the true friends of the Union and the Constitution at the North. The spirit of aggression, of which the South justly complains, would never have gone so far had her people been united long ago. None she has it in her power to be fully united. Circumstances unmistakably and unerringly point to the Democratic party as the basis upon which a union is to be formed. Believe us that any exhibition of weakness or want of concert of action, can only have the effect to give fresh impetus to the encroachments of the North, by conveying the impression that they can be persisted in with impunity; and believe us farther, that there must be danger ahead which requires active measures, and no mere palliatives, when the fear is entertained that the union of the South upon constitutional principles is to be deprecated, lest it should give offence to her would-be masters of the North. We are no disunionists, neither are we alarmists, but we must certainly and surely think and believe that the present state of things cannot go on in its country for many years, without rendering disunion inevitable. The thing must be met, and we will not be in a more favorable position to meet it than we are at the present time. Why, to what a length must the idea of Southern inferiority have advanced in one section, and been tacitly admitted in the other, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill, mere measures of justice, placing both sections in a position of absolute equality in the Territories, are rejected by the North with a dismal, universal howl, while many at the South denounce the assertion of their equal equality with the North as unwise and inexpedient. An intense feeling of American Nationality is, in our humble opinion, an intense respect for the equal constitutional rights of all, not the assertion of superiority by one section or the acknowledgment of inferiority by another. We do not believe with Mr. Fillmore that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has been a Pandora's box, out of which have issued all the political evils that now afflict the country. Evils, and evils too, of a nature which must ultimately have proved subversive of our institutions, must have existed when the simple assertion of the equal rights of the Southern States should have raised such a storm of indignation among our Northern brethren, and been denounced as unwise and inexpedient by Southern State Conventions of a party claiming to be exclusively and intensely "American."

How are these evils to be averted? By scattering, or by uniting in defence of the principles of State equality? By acting so as to beg forgiveness, or assuming an attitude of command respect? If the experience of years through which the country has gone, and during which this attack upon the South has been progressing, amounts to anything, it amounts to this, that aggression will go just so far as it may be permitted to go—that its tone will rise in rampancy precisely as that of the South is lowered or made submissive, and that it is easier for the present, as well as infinitely wiser for the future, to repel these attacks by a united effort than to half-way yield and patch up a deceitful truce. If the South openly and in good faith stands up to herself and to those at the North who stand up for her, she will never want friends

and supporters in that section. She never has wanted them in any emergency in which her own sons have proved true to her; and where has she found such friends? In the ranks of the Northern Democracy. How is the North to be satisfied of the sincerity of the South if the latter presents divided councils—if she fails to sustain those who alone have the power and the will to sustain her? In the councils of the Democratic party alone have the North and the South, the East and the West, met in harmony and fellowship, without a murmur of dissent or sectional division—by the success of the Democracy alone is there the slightest chance of electing a President with any pretensions to nationality. How better can the South prove her nationality—how better can she avoid sectionalism—how better secure her own rights—than by going for the candidates of the Democratic party? Being true to herself she cannot be false to any; and come what will, she will be prepared to meet the crisis as becomes her.

Cuba.

Henry Clay was not particularly fond of war as a national amusement, yet, on the occasion of making a speech some years ago in New Orleans, he expressed a considerable desire to "slay a Mexican." There are a great many people throughout the country, especially the Southern country, who are as little Fillmore busters as most folks, who have an irrepressible longing after Cuba. In fact, to tell the honest truth, we think the longing is general, from the simple reason that it is natural and proper. This longing is prompted by two natural feelings—the hope of advantage from its acquisition, and the dread of calamity from its non-acquisition. The former motive could justify no active measures of a forcible character. The latter is based upon the primary and most forcible law of nature, one binding equally upon nations as upon individuals—the law of self-preservation. A law anterior to all treaties or formal compacts, and which no treaty or compact can bind any nation to violate or justify it in neglecting. Suppose for a moment that the United States had even gone so far as to enter into the tri-partite alliance or treaty with England and France, guaranteeing to Spain the perpetual possession of Cuba—which, by the way, she very properly refused to do—does any one suppose that would bind her to sustain Spain in maintaining it as a nuisance or a perpetual menace and threat to the trade and the institutions of the Union, or of any part of it? Does not any one see at once that such conduct on the part of Spain would be such a violation of the comity of civilized nations, upon which all treaties are based, as would justify and demand from the United States prompt action for her own safety, and for the protection of her citizens, and the mode and measure of such action must depend upon her convictions of what would be adequate to the occasion, as well as right in itself. Is not this plain and reasonable? May we not in accordance with this plain, just and common-sense view of things say with Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule that "our past history forbids that we should acquire Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect." While pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed." If while pursuing this course, while preserving our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect, we cannot afford to disregard the censure of the world, we might as well cease to assert our national independence and acknowledge ourselves the meek vassals of Foreign influence—the very kind of foreign influence against which Washington so forcibly, so impressively warned us.

Is there a man in Wilmington who looks at the trade of his beloved State and his cherished town, who does not know that the acquisition of Cuba would be of all things on earth that most conducive to our growth and prosperity, opening up a vast and profitable market for every pound of our cereal products, for which Wilmington must then become the entrepot, and restoring to incomparably more than its former position, our once flourishing West India trade. Give us Cuba, and the Central Road would truly and wholly be a North Carolina work, and its real terminus at our wharf. Give us Cuba, and in a very brief period a line of ocean steamers, connecting with the Havana, would stir up the waters of our port. Give us Cuba, and in ten years we would be a city of nearer thirty than twenty thousand people, with a future before us. If there be anything in Mr. Buchanan's public course that more than any other thing should commend him to the Southern people, it is his known position on the Cuba question—a position of which the preservation of our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect is the key, and of which the objects are the preservation of the Union and the security of the institutions and the interests of the Southern States. Northern fanatics may attack him for this; surely the people of the South ought to be the last to do so.

Instead of weakening our cause at the North, and thereby strengthening the Black Republican sectional organization, nothing has had so potent an effect in stopping the sweeping tide of fanaticism in that section as the determined attitude of the South. Few now will pretend to deny that the earlier and greater "Know Nothing victories" at the North were, in fact, Black Republic triumphs, and that the result has shown such to have been their character. Yet the whole North was swept over as by a tornado, and nearly all the rational Democrats there were prostrated or forced to bend to the blast. Well, this same thing entered the South, and was met there by the chivalrous and old bold spirits of the Old Dominion, and it was beaten back, damaged and defeated. Even that single triumph, at a time when the Black Republican character of Northern Know Nothingism was but partially understood, was not without its effect in staying the tide. It gave strength to the arms and spirit to the exertions of the national Democrats of the North, and since that time they have been recovering their lost ground even there.

Again did this Black Republican movement make itself apparent and led under its own more distinctive organization, though still in alliance with Know Nothingism, the candidate of the Philadelphia Black Republican Convention having been servilely adopted by the New York "American" Convention, and both going in solid phalanx to beat down the Constitution and the rights of the Southern States under it. Throughout the North it had completely wiped out all the remnants of nationalism, save what was to be found in the ranks of the Democracy. The old Whig party, as a party, was dead, or swamped in some one or other of the isms of the day. Know-Nothingism or so-called "Americanism" had already shown its hand in the persons of the men it sent to Congress and elevated to the gubernatorial chairs of many of the Northern States; while, more recently, its State councils had openly adopted Fremont and repudiated Fillmore. Before such a combination, with such consequences impending, men might well be excused if for a moment they quailed and faltered. But if for a moment dismay hovered over the ranks of the national Democracy of the North, it was not permitted to settle there. The elections at the South have poured a flood of light over the political horizon before which all these clouds are vanishing. The Democrats of the North have taken fresh heart—all

the friends of the Constitution see in the union of the South a secure basis of operations upon which to rally, and thus it is that all the national conservative men of the North are fast giving in their adhesion to the Democratic cause.

Congress.

By a joint resolution of both Houses, the adjournment of Congress is set for the 18th inst., being next Monday, but so far as we can see there is no reasonable chance of the session closing by that time, although, of course, business will be much huddled and hurried up, as is usual at the winding up of the long session.

It would appear as though the Republican majority in the House had determined to use the power of the purse with the view of enforcing their policy upon the co-ordinate branches of the Government. To effect this, riders, in the shape of Kansas provisions have been tacked on to the different appropriation bills passed in the House, but these provisions have been rejected by the Senate, and the House has generally yielded. The contest is now over a proviso to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. This proviso stipulates that no part of the money thereby appropriated shall be drawn from the Treasury until all persons now under arrest in Kansas for treason against the United States, or for a violation of the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature, shall be discharged from custody. Of course the proviso was rejected in the Senate, and the question in the House on Wednesday last, was on agreeing to the Senate's amendment by which said proviso was stricken out. Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, moved to substitute for the original proviso an amendment differing in so far as that it simply forbids any of the money appropriated for Kansas being drawn from the Treasury until all suits for treason, arising out of events in that Territory, shall have been discontinued, and all persons charged with or under confinement for any offence against the laws of the Territorial Legislature assembled at Shawnee Mission, shall be released from confinement, and discharged from further prosecution therefor.

With this amendment, substantially the same as the original proviso, the bill passed the House a second time. It is an odd and a painful state of things when one portion of the legislative power undertakes to enforce obnoxious measures upon the other two branches by means of a threat to stop the wheels of Government, for to such this tacking on of Kansas provisions to appropriation bills amounts.

In this struggle many things are lost sight of—perhaps even the best efforts of the friends of the Cape Fear Bill may fall in getting it up. We trust not. We know that no honorable effort will be spared. We hope that a Congress, constituted precisely as the present is, will never again be seen in Washington.

The Naturalized Vote at the North.

This morning we were shown a letter received by an adopted citizen of this place from a cousin in Ohio. As it seemed to us to throw some light upon a matter which forms the topic of considerable discussion, we begged the favor of being allowed to make such extracts from it as we might deem interesting to our readers. It is dated Mechanicsburg, Ohio, August 11th, 1856. Omitting merely personal matters, it says:

"DEAR COUSIN:—The times here are very dull at present. Presidential electioneering is the topic of the day with a great many of the Fremont political traffickers. I wish you to send me word who is the popular candidate with you, as I will tell you how things are working here. The Abolitionists are using all the intrigue and power they can invent to secure the foreign, especially the Irish, vote for Fremont. But all the Abolition interest here cannot get five Irish votes in this place. We adopted citizens here are all going to vote for the Constitution and the Union. Buchanan and Breckinridge are our candidates, and even if the native citizens here should allow us to stand alone, we still will stand for the cause of freedom, and cast our votes to a man for the good old Democratic party, which has secured to us and to the country the liberty and happiness we enjoy, and which the Abolitionists would want to rob us of. I want you to cast your vote for Wadsworth and Breck. Rally to the liberal cause of Democracy. If the Abolitionists be able to ride Mr. Fremont into the Presidential chair on a Woolly Horse, we Irish Americans at the North will take up our residence hereafter South of Mason and Dixon's line. But I do hope that the representatives of so bad and black a party of nigger-worship will never be able to follow the White House with any such candidate, sectionally nominated to dissolve the Union—to array one part of the people of the North against the other, and to rob the property of the poor and the honest of their rights to interfere with. One word for all: do your duty for the Democratic cause. I will send you a volume of the Ohio Statesman, a good Buchanan paper, that will tell you how things are here. With best respects, etc., etc., 'P. T. H.'"

Wheat.—A New Branch of Commerce at the Port of Wilmington.

We have noticed for some two weeks past the arrival of daily trains at the depot of the Wilmington & W. Railroad Co., loaded exclusively with wheat from the middle and western counties of North Carolina, intended, we believe, for direct shipment to New York. We are informed to-day that about 40,000 bushels have already been received, and that 100,000 bushels more are expected to complete the present crop—that is, that part of it deliverable before "corn harvesting."

The trains run through from Charlotte to Wilmington and back, carrying goods both ways in three days. This latter feature in the arrangement seems to us to be most admirably adapted to facilitate and develop the great and growing trade over this line of road, to and from the great western counties of the State. We learn that the arrangement is to be continued as a permanent thing both ways from Goldsboro', which will enable the merchants in the interior to receive their goods in three days with certainty as far west as Charlotte. For the perfecting of this arrangement, which we trust will prove mutually advantageous to Wilmington and to the interior, the Engineer and Superintendent of the W. & W. R. R. we know, labored with all his energies. Without detracting from others who are entitled to credit, we think it right to give credit here where we feel assured that credit is due.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. David S. Reid for a bound copy of parts 1, 2 and 3 of the President's Message and Accompanying Documents, first session, 34th Congress—1855-56.

Also, to Warren Winslow for a bound copy of the Reports of the Special Committee on the Troubles in Kansas. This is a vast affair, making 1,207 octavo pages. We don't believe there is a man living who has read the whole of it.

The Democrats and Anti-Know Nothings of Wake county are going to have a barbecue and a torch light procession, and a grand jubilation generally speaking, on Wednesday next, over the glorious victory in this State. All the world and the rest of mankind are invited to come up and participate.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—The Buffalo Courier relates an amusing incident in the union at Syracuse, which afforded no little mirth at the time, and which was received as a good omen as well as a good joke. After the venerable President of the Convention of the United Democracy of New York was conducted to his seat, and had completed his brief and appropriate address, he attempted to follow the chair "in such cases made and provided," but the arms refused to admit him, to the no small amusement of the bystanders. Col. Cran, however, nothing discomfited, remarked that the chairman of the whole Convention could not be expected to squeeze in a place that had been filled by the chairman of a half Convention. A chair of suitable dimensions was speedily procured, and the President adjusted himself as soon as the occasion, the dignity of the position, and the size of his person would admit.

Duplin County.—Official.									
Gov.	Sen.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
147	94	8	135	107	69	175	147	94	8
117	72	40	140	44	20	141	117	72	40
128	3	54	7	114	40	128	128	3	54
14	57	1	10	57	46	81	14	57	1
84	60	8	19	76	41	69	84	60	8
113	47	24	90	127	73	126	113	47	24
111	36	11	61	62	69	87	111	36	11
17	30	11	9	62	69	87	17	30	11
104	15	43	14	59	49	81	104	15	43
56	1	18	5	19	10	53	56	1	18
71	35	6	64	83	83	83	71	35	6
39	3	21	22	27	36	36	39	3	21
1,113	155	538	100	759	630	1,058	1,113	155	538

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Two Weeks Later from California.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE STILL IN POWER.

New York, August 13.—The steamer Ariel, from San Francisco, arrived to-night at 11 o'clock. She connected with the steamer Golden Age, which passed on the 28th ult. the steamer Cortes, and on the 21st inst. the steamer John L. Stephens bound up.

The Ariel brings \$1,470,000 in treasure. Affairs were quiet at the lebanus. The sloop-of-war Mary was still at Panama, and the sloop-of-war Saratoga was at Aspinwall—all well.

The Vigilance Committee continued to hold full sway in San Francisco. Nothing of moment had transpired during the fortnight intervening since last advices. A controversy was pending between certain parties and the Governor of California, relative to an arrangement with the Vigilance Committee, that they may deliver Judge Terry, and cease to exercise authority. Nothing, however, had been accomplished.

Hopkins, who was stabbed by Terry, was convalescing, after having been despoiled of the face of the judge was under ed. The exportation of offensive parties continued. James Gallagher, Casey's ex-entor, had been arrested, but was liberated on certain conditions, and sent by the committee. Several others were in the same predicament.

Charles Lilly, the pugilist, was arrested and admitted to bail to settle his affairs before being exiled. Charles E. Raul, one of the parties engaged in the seizure of the State arms from the schooner Julia, was held to bail for piracy in \$25,000.

Nei McGowan, one of the accomplices in the murder of James King, having been seen at Santa Barbara on route for Lower California, an armed scout with a large force on command was forthwith dispatched for him by the committee. The regular authorities had also sent in pursuit of him without effect. At the latest dates his capture was considered certain.

Philander Brace, one of the murderers of Captain West, was in the hands of the committee, and his execution was looked for.

Numerous signed petitions and great mass meetings had called on the city and county officers to resign. All of them positively refused compliance except two. The newly appointed board of supervisors declared vacant the offices of the sheriff, coroner and assessor, and appointed others, but the old incumbents refused to abdicate.

The committee publish an expose of the official corruption in the city administration. The accounts from the mines are favorable. The crops are everywhere abundant.

Numerous serious fires are reported. At the town of Placerville 186 buildings were burnt, involving a loss of \$800,000. The village of Georgetown, Placer county, has been burnt. Loss estimated at \$100,000. A large number of buildings were also burnt at Marysville, involving a loss of \$160,000.

The town of Fair Play, El Dorado county, has also suffered severely from fire. Loss, \$70,000. Numerous fatal shooting affrays are reported in the interior of the State.

Interesting from Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The steamer Daniel Webster, has arrived with California dates to the 21st ult., same as by the Ariel.

The news from Central America is scanty. It was reported that Rivas holds Leon against Walker with six hundred men.

A fleet of seven British ships, mounting 181 guns, was in the harbor of San Juan, under the command of Admiral Eskine.

The correspondent of the True Delta states that Rivas and his party, and Guatemalans to the number of three thousand, were fortifying Leon.

It was expected that President Walker would soon march to the attack with an effective force of one thousand Americans in good spirits.

Intelligent Americans from Costa Rica state that that country will again invade Nicaragua. General Mora had put down the revolution against him, but was to resign.

The British screw steamer Panama was wrecked near Cape Yamou. The crew were saved, but the vessel was a total loss.

From Havana. CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—The steamer Gov. Dudley arrived this morning from Havana with dates to the 10th, and from Key West to the 11th inst. The yellow fever was still raging at Havana.

Sugars were unchanged in prices but holders were very firm.

At Key West no deaths from yellow fever had occurred since Major Frazier died on the 27th ult. The barque N. P. Talmadge from New York arrived on the 9th with all hands except the master sick of yellow fever. Two hands died at sea.

The Restrictive Amendments to the Appropriation Bills.—Vetoed, &c.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Democratic members of the House anticipate that a sufficient number of Republicans will recede (for practical purposes) from the Kansas restrictive amendments to the appropriation bills. On the contrary, the Republicans declare that they will continue in a solid phalanx to support the amendments without waver.

The last veto of the President is of the bill to prove the Tappan river. These vetoes have become so common that they no longer excite surprise.

The Navy appropriation bill has been finally acted upon by both houses. It appropriates \$15,000,000.

Missouri Election. ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Sufficient returns have now been received to warrant the announcement of the election of the following State ticket.

Governor—Trotter Polk. Lieutenant Governor—Hancock Jackson. Attorney General—Benjamin F. M.sey. Auditor—E. B. Ewing. Treasurer—W. H. Buffington.

The above are all Democrats, and it is conceded that their majority will average 7,000.

The Congressional districts have all been heard from, and the new delegation, it is believed, will stand five Democrats and two Americans, not counting Arkansas, who is elected simply to fill a vacancy.

The regular newly elected delegation is as follows: 1st District, Blair, Republican; 2d do, Anderson, Democrat; 3d do, Green, Democrat; 4th do, Craig, Democrat; 5th do, Woodson, American; 6th do, Phelps, Democrat, re-elected; 7th do, Caruthers, Democrat, (re-elected).

The Legislature will be Democratic, but not largely Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The Democrat announces the withdrawal by the Benton Democracy of their electoral ticket in favor of the Anti-Bentonites, but without giving up their past principles and doctrines.

Arkansas Election. LITTLE ROCK, August 14.—Returns have been received from 24 counties of this State, which show that the House of D.legates 65 Democrats and 10 Americans have been elected, and to the Senate 20 Democrats and 5 Americans. Conway's (Dem.) majority for Congress is nearly 10,000, and both of the Congressmen are Democrats.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH. Charleston, S. C. Tuesday Night, 10 o'clock. The Board of Health report that there has been no death from yellow fever for the past twenty-four hours; they also report two admissions into the Marine Hospital, from the shipping, but no new cases in the city.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH. Charleston, Wednesday Night 10 o'clock. The Board of health report that there has been no death from yellow fever for the past twenty-four hours, and but one new case from ship-board.

Great Storm on the Coast of Louisiana—Islands Submerged—Steamers Lost—Vessels Injured, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—A terrible storm prevailed during Sunday and Monday in this section. The contiguous islands were inundated, and every building swept away, with one hundred and thirty-seven lives reported to be lost.

The steamer Star was wrecked, and there were two hundred and fifty persons clinging to the fragments at last accounts, awaiting assistance, which had been sent to them.

Caillon island was also submerged, with similar effects, but no particulars have been received. The ships Bowditch and Ellerslie, and brig Creole were seriously damaged near the mouth of the river. Numerous steamboats, bathos and other craft were injured on the lake and river. The watering places were swept, wharves taken off, and bath houses inundated. The destruction of property is immense.

The steamer Philadelphia, from New York and Havana, had just arrived at quarantine, and escaped injury.

Revolution in San Domingo.

New York, Aug. 15.—Advices from San Domingo to the 3d, state that a revolution was in progress there, growing out of the terms of the Spanish treaty which favors the descendants of Spain. The Spaniards, being the most numerous, wish to hoist the Spanish flag again, and citizens and soldiers were hastening to the Spanish Consul to get registered as Spanish citizens. A great excitement had arisen in consequence.

All the tribunals were closed, and business suspended. The President of the Cabinet was threatening to resign, and the foreigners and liberals were looking anxiously for a government vessel to protect them. The liberals say that the Spanish flag shall never again be hoisted there.

The Spanish consul was opposing the ratification of the American treaty, and thwarting the American consul in all his measures.

PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH. "WHY DOUBT?" The New York Express, commenting on a letter from a Northern anti-slavery lady, who professes to believe that Mr. Fillmore may not be a "good man," says: "We are sorry to hear of a lady in advising her sons to vote for him, as she would otherwise like to do, says:

"(1) See Mr. Fillmore's Rochester speech. It is clear and emphatic on this subject. Among other things, he said—

"I have no hesitation in saying what most people already, that I was deeply opposed to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, as well as to the peace of the country, seemed to require that a compromise which had stood for more than thirty years should not be wantonly disturbed. * * * The repeal seems to have been a Pandora's Box, out of which have issued all the political evils that now afflict the country."

(2) Why ask this question? What reason affords Mr. Fillmore's life for the asking? Look at his votes in Congress, when representing the State of New York. Contending with Fremont's when only seventeen working days in the United States Senate. Mr. Fillmore is the only President under whose administration Free Territory has been annexed to the Union. Louisiana, Texas and Florida were Slave Territories; but California, under Fillmore, came into the Union Free. Why doubt?"

THE CHINESE AND THE YOUNG DONKEY.—The Golden Era, a California paper, states that six clippers brought, in the latter part of June, about two thousand Chinamen to San Francisco. The editor goes on to say: "It is very amusing to see them straggling through the streets, following the cars, containing their baggage, and driving the drivers of the street cars on a sharp trot, and frighten the poor Johns with the idea that they are about to lose their traps."

We saw a flock, a day or two since, of fifty or more in full chase of a job wagon ahead, that was moving off at a lively pace, containing a lot of goods and chattels, that smelled of camphor wood and opium smoke. The wind was blowing strong and dead, and the tail streamer, straight out behind, snoring in the breeze, and the Celestial following "High-yah, high-yah." A flock of them come across a donkey having with it a juvenile donkito about a week old. This was something new. They hab-yah'd and walked around it several times; finally, one of them discovered that it had a tail, and undertook to untuck it; he took hold of it, and straightened it. They all gathered around, and nearly interested in the new species of a "John," when the little institution resented the idea of relationship by letting drive with both heels into the rice receptacles of the party, knocking down half a dozen, and putting the balance to flight.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL, OF RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg gives some information relative to circumstances connected with the late betrothal of the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia.

The marriage itself will take place, it is said, in the course of the winter. The Princess must be first instructed in the Russian Greek religion, which she is bound to embrace, that change being a sine qua non for any Princess who enters the family of Romanoff. It is, of course, amongst the Protestant courts of Germany that wives are selected for the Russian princes. A Russian grand duchess, reared in a Protestant country, never changes her or her religion, such a step being utterly inadmissible according to the Russian church, which punishes most severely any secession from the Russian Greek religion. It appears that the Grand Duke Michael had first applied to the court of Saxony to obtain the hand of the Princess Sidonia, but the Princess positively refused to change her religion. He afterwards, during the Christmas season, saw the Princess Suesel, near Berlin, he saw the Princess Mary of Holland, and he applied to the Emperor Alexander for permission to ask her hand in marriage. The Emperor replied that he should prefer to see his choice fixed on a German Princess. It was then that the Princess Cecilia was chosen. The mother of the Princess (Princess Dowager of Sweden) was at first opposed to the union, but was at last won over by the Empress Dowager of Russia to consent, and so the bride is now about to change her religion."

THE REACTION ALREADY COMMENCED.—It requires but little political sagacity to see that the tide of public opinion has already begun to turn with overwhelming force against the sectional and disunionist Black Republican party. The reaction has already commenced. The sober and reflecting portion of the American people are becoming tired of these profligate, ignorant, and idle intensions with any legitimate object. They see in the Democratic party an organization comprehensive in its policy, national in its character, wise and just in its management, and they are rallying to the support of its faithful standard bearers. They wish to be delivered from the blighting evils of Abolition fanaticism, with all its impracticable vagaries and dangerous consequences. They desire to see unity, harmony, fraternity, fellowship and confidence restored between the different portions of the Union, and one People, one Constitution, and one Destiny, the motto of every political creed. These are the wishes of the conservative men of our great Nation, and they are producing their legitimate results in the minds of a multitude. Our opponents see, as well as ourselves, that their prospects are daily becoming more and more dark and desperate. This will continue to be the case until November. Revolutions never go backward. Their game is nearly played out.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.—It may not be generally known, says a contemporary, that the leader of the "Times" is telegraphed every morning to all the principal towns of England; then written out in large letters and affixed to a bulletin board, and is placed in the public Exchange. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns of less commercial importance, crowds of merchants and others may be seen early in the day reading this article!